

INTERIOR JOURNAL.

VOL. I.

STANFORD, LINCOLN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1872.

NO. 12.

THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED IN
STANFORD, KENTUCKY,
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

OFFICE—SOUTH SIDE MAIN STREET, (17 MAIN).
HILTON & CAMPBELL, Proprietors.

TERMS—Two Dollars per Year in Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One inch advertisement in this paper, 30 cents for each insertion. Double column advertisements, 50 cents for each insertion. Special rates for long term advertisements. All advertisements must be paid for in advance.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. F. MERRIMAN,
SURGEON DENTIST,
STANFORD, KY.
See Opposite Main Block.

M. C. HOPPER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LANCASTER, KY.

H. T. HARRIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STANFORD, KY.

W. W. HARRIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STANFORD, KY.

R. C. WARREN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STANFORD, KY.

THOS. W. VARNON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STANFORD, KY.

J. W. DUNLAP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND COLLECTOR,
STANFORD, KY.

B. J. COOPER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND COLLECTOR,
STANFORD, KY.

LANCASTER HOTEL,
[Late Hoffman House].
LANCASTER, KENTUCKY.

A GOOD BAR.
EXCELLENT STABLE, &c.
R. L. GREYNAK, Prop.

MASON HOUSE,
STANFORD, KENTUCKY.

KEEPS A GOOD STABLE.
JAS. B. MASON, Prop.

ALEXANDER'S HOTEL,
Cor. Main and Eighth Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

LOCATED IN THE CENTER OF THE
largest Wholesale House and Tobacco
Warehouse. Furnished and fitted new
throughout, in the best style.

FARE \$2.00 per Day.
ALEXANDER & CO., Prop.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
Cor. Main and Fourth Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Refitted and Refurnished.
Fare \$2.50 per Day.

HATCHER & BELL, Prop.
CARPENTER HOUSE,
Corner Main and Second Streets,
STANFORD, KENTUCKY.

HAVING LEASED THIS CENTRAL
Hotel, for a term of years, which is
situated on corner square, and having refitted
the same in good style, I am prepared to
entertain all who call on me. The traveling
public will find this House a convenient stopping
place.

An Excellent Stable
convenient to the house.

At the Bar.
Pure liquors, cigars, tobacco, &c.
J. M. DAVIDSON, Proprietor.

WINTER & KRAUS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
AND DEALERS IN
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Keep on hand a large variety of FINE
GOODS FOR CUSTOM USE, which
we will sell at prices to
suit the times.

TERMS CASH.
South West Corner Third and Jefferson Streets,
under office Southern Mutual Life Insurance
Company, Louisville, Ky. 1-6m

FOR THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.
MAY.

[The song-birds of Maytime do not make
sweeter music than the following lines from
our fair correspondents, "Cettie."]

The poet's month, sweet May, is here,
And flowers have followed in her train;
For Nature, with a magic wand
Has passed o'er field and wood again.

Woodlands wave their emerald branches—
All their wealth is green and fair,
And the wild flowers in profusion
With their fragrant freight the air.

Wild birds from their leafy homes
Chant their songs o'er moor and lea;
While around each bird and blossom
Hangs the busy honey-bee.

Look upon the stream which wanders
Down through mossy banks and rocks,
Where the shepherd—tired and weary—
Leads at noon, his panting flocks.

May comes on with blushing beauty,
Like a young and timid bride;
And with radiant smiles of glory
Paints the landscape far and wide.

And we greet her every coming
For the joys she always brings—
Joy which flows from brook and fountain
On each evening's rapturous wings.

And she makes our earth so glorious,
With her birds and countless flowers;
Filling all our hearts with gladness
As the song-birds fill the bowers.

But when summer-time approaches,
All these charms will pass away;
Leaving tender recollections
Of the poet's month, sweet May.

CETTIE.
LANCASTER COUNTY KY., May 1872.

Hope.

Can wisdom lend, with all her heavenly power,
The pledge of joy's anticipated hour?
Ah, no! she daily sees the fate of man,
Her dim horizon bounded to a span;
Or, if she hold an image to the view,
The future painted too severely true.

With these sweet words, she bids the heavenly
light
That points remote rapture on the sight.

Love.

I think that love is like a play
Where tears and smiles are blended;
Or like a faithful April day,
Where sunshine with showers is ended;
Like Colchides' pavement, rather rough;
Like tracks, exposed to heavy trod;
And like a Highland glaid, all dust,
And ever full of roses.—David.

Reason.

I would make
Reason my guide, but she would sometimes fail;
Partially by the wayside, while I tread
The maze of the pleasant wilderness
Around me. She should be my counselor,
But not my tyrant. For the spirit needs
Impulses from a deeper source than hers,
And there are motions in the mind of man
That she must look upon with awe.—Byron.

Longing.

The flower languishes for the blessed light;
For brilliant stars still languishes the night;
The parched flower languishes for rain;
The sick man longs for relief from pain;
The orphan child longs for a mother's breast;
The evening languishes for a soothing rest;
The moon, impatient; longs to see the sun;
The soldier longs to see the battle won;
The silent harp longs for the songs of chords,
And thus languish for affection's words.—
They are to me what light is to the flowers,
My heart refreshing, as soft rain the flowers,
For my joy as the morning sun,
As for the wanderer his cottage light—
A sweet repose for my prolonged unrest,
And for my orphaned heart a mother's breast;
For my soul's sorrow a sweet balm,
And for its love a heavenly harmony.

For the INTERIOR JOURNAL.
Sunday-Schools.

MISSISS. Editors—While your excellent
journal is ready to encourage every
good work, no one has mentioned the
Sunday-school interest of our country.
No doubt we love the cause, and have
done something for its advancement;
still we have not attained to that high
position as others have, simply because,
perhaps, we have not given the subject
the attention it deserves. We have the
ministers, the christian men and women,
the children, the means and the advan-
tages of others, but have failed to put forth
the energy. Now let our country bestir
herself; go to work; revive the schools
which closed during the winter; give
new life to all our town schools, and
strength to the country schools, and if
necessary, get our Sunday-school mis-
sionary to come and help us; but let us
be sure that the work is done, and every
school is in running order; and, as Boyle
county has kindly invited us to co-oper-
ate in her County Sunday-school Con-
vention, on the 25th day of June, at
Previdence church, three miles east of
Danville, on the Lancaster pike, let us
hope that at least one delegate, if not
more, from each school in this county
will be present, and thus give a good
report of our Sunday-school interest.

We hear that our neighboring county of Gar-
rard expects to have some of her best
men there. Let us not be behind Gar-
rard or any one else in manifesting our
interest upon the subject. All Sunday-
schools, without regard to denominations,
are represented, we understand, in these
associations, or conventions. Go see, hear
and learn; it will do us good, and may
excite us to hold a similar meeting in
our county.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

"What are you doing there?" said a
grocer to a man that was stealing his
lard. "I am getting fat," was the care-
less reply.

FOR THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.
Women's Mission.

Men and women have different ten-
dencies of nature, and different tastes to
occupy and develop those tendencies;
then, to bring them into the same field
of occupation would be as absurd as to
try to make refined gold act in the ca-
pacity of iron.

To illustrate that they have different
spheres to occupy, let us take an exam-
ple from that *Magna Charta* of Woman's
Rights—the Bible. The Egyptian Pyra-
mids still stand as a grand triumph of
man's mechanical skill. No female force
could have erected those mountain-like
structures, ascribed to the Pharaohs; but
the daughter of a Pharaoh performed an
act of womanly tenderness which was of
more importance to the cause of human
improvement than the material works of
all the Kings of Egypt. Which was the
nobler deed?—the disinterested kindness
which preserved the life of the Jewish
Law-giver, or the selfish pride which
caused the erection of the Pyramids?

That men should regard physical
strength and mechanical skill as superior
to moral influence and spiritual purity,
is not strange, for the tendencies of their
natures are earthward; but shall women,
who are the appointed guardian of what-
ever is pure and lovely in morals and
manners, desert the empire of home and
strive with man for the mastery of the
world? Oh! "hear it not ye stars, and
thou pale moon grow paler at the sound."
It is as though you wished to desert your
homes in the calm, beautiful sky, and
occupy the position of gas lights in the
streets of a crowded city.

Physically, woman is unable to com-
pete with man. It is only when moral
force is called into requisition that she is
strong. Her pursuit is higher than the
industrial arts afford. In her home she
is the tender mother of troubled hearts,
and by the bedside of the afflicted her
ministrations are full of wisdom and of
love. God has made her more tender,
more conscientious than man; and she
seldom enters into those scenes which
stir the mind to violence. To train hu-
manity towards the angelic is the office
appointed by heaven for woman to fulfill,
and it seems impossible that those who
are leading onward the movement of
"Woman's Rights" can have considered
its consequences. The station of woman
is so truly honorable, her duties so holy
and indispensable, that whatever tends to
bring these into doubt or contempt, is a
national misfortune.

It has been said by a writer of distinction,
that there never was a great man
who had not a great woman for his moth-
er. Look at the immortal Washington,
—the *pater patrie*,—to his mother he at-
tributed his noble deeds.

Oh! woman, know that it is your
province to modify the harsher features
of man's character, and to your care is
entrusted the cradle of the human race.

Patagonian Woman.

The woman's dress consists of a man-
tle similar to that worn by the men, but
secured at the throat by a large silver
pin with a broad disk, or a nail, or thorn,
according to the wealth or poverty of the
wearer, and under this a loose calico
sacque, extending from the shoulders to
the ankle. When traveling, the mantle
is secured to the waist by a broad belt,
ornamented with blue beads and silver or
brass studs. The boots worn by the wo-
men are similar to those described, with
the exception that in their preparation the
hair is left on the hide, while it is
carefully removed from those of the men.

The children are dressed in small man-
tles, but are more frequently allowed to
run about naked on to the age of six or
eight; their little boots are made from the
skin taken from the fore legs of the gua-
naco, softened in the hand. The small
children generally remonstrated strongly
and effectually against wearing this article
of clothing, and whatever the severity
of the weather, preferred running about
barefooted. The cradles for the babies
are formed of strips of wickerwork, in-
terlaced with hide thongs, fitted with a
cover to keep sun and rain off, and made
of a convenient shape to rest on the side
of the mother when on a march. They
are ornamented, if the parents are
wealthy, with little bells, brass, or even
silver plates. The women are fond of
ornaments, wearing huge earrings of
square shape, suspended to small rings
passing through the lobe of ear; also
silver or blue bead necklaces. The men
also wear these necklaces. Both sexes
tattoo on the forearm by the simple pro-
cess of puncturing the skin with a bod-
kin and inserting a mixture of blue earth
with a piece of wire. The usual patterns
consists of series of parallel lines, and
sometimes a single triangle, the upper one
resting on the apex of the lower. I my-
self had one tattooed by a fair cavalier,
and confess that the process was rather
painful.

A YOUNG MAN, in speaking of his de-
ceased uncle, said with a tone of disgust:
"After making even ineffectual attempts
to commit suicide with knives, guns,
saw, razors and water, he died a com-
monplace death of cholera morbus."

ITEMS FOR LADIES.
QUAINT FASHIONS.

There is now no excuse for us to laugh
at the quaint fashions of our grandmoth-
ers, since we are copying them with all
carelessness in the very minutest par-
ticulars. Look at the high-heeled shoes
and slippers, the fantastic little bonnets,
the gayly flounced chintzes, etc., which
once were so dear to the breasts of those
whose beauty has faded long ago, and
which now seem to embellish the charms
of the modern young belle.

FLOWERS.

The reign of the flowers has com-
menced again, not only in nature itself,
but also in the taste, for the latest Paris-
ian hats are laden with a profusion of
blossoms, and goods of every fabric are
strewn with garlands and bouquets of
beautiful flowers.

BONNETS.

The bonnets, which are the precise
mode of 1830, have this season two ad-
vantages combined, as they serve either
for round hats or for bonnets. The hat
placed upon the top of the head, and
having the strings tied behind, becomes
a round hat; the same little millinery de-
vice, placed a little further at the back
of the head, and having the strings tied
under the chin, becomes the stylish bon-
net.

TRIMMING.

Many costumes of black silk are trim-
med with colored silk—violet, blue and
pearl gray, also rose color, being the fa-
vorite hues. These bits of color upon the
sombre black have a charming effect.

FASHIONABLE COLORS.

Suit in *Chamois*, consisting of two
shades of the same color, are as fashion-
able as ever, all shades of brown, of gray,
green, etc., being united to form a pleas-
ing contrast. This style of dress is usu-
ally made with the Louis XV vest and
tunic, the latter being open in front,
tight-fitting in the back, and looped at
the sides. The corseage has revers, and
also the bottom of the sleeves.

Linon dress of all shades, also satinetts,
are made of blue, pale green, mauve,
salmon, and pink. These should be
trimmed with needle-work or white lace.

Many of these dresses are elaborately
braided with white, and trimmed with
satinette.

The comfortable linen blouse, with a
long skirt looped at the sides, is fasten-
ed at the waist with a leather belt and fancy
buckle. To this belt is attached a use-
ful little contrivance for carrying one's
scissors, thimble, vinaigrette, etc.

BLouses.

The comfortable linen blouse, with a
long skirt looped at the sides, is fasten-
ed at the waist with a leather belt and fancy
buckle. To this belt is attached a use-
ful little contrivance for carrying one's
scissors, thimble, vinaigrette, etc.

FLOUNCES.

The wide flounce for the bottom of the
underskirt seems to retain its popularity.
A very stylish dress was made of blue
poult de soie, with basque and overskirt
of golden-brown silk. The skirt and
basque were trimmed with a bias band
of blue. Upon the blue underskirt
was placed a very deep flounce of brown
silk, scalloped upon the bottom, and
headed by a double row of scallops.

With this dress was worn a jaunty little
sacque of white cloth, richly braided.

This sacque was open behind, had a lit-
tle cape and very wide sleeves. It was
trimmed around with a bias band of blue
silk and fringe. The back of the cape
was caught together with blue bows.

OVERDRESS.

A new style of overdress for full toilet
is made of the gayly brocaded foulard,
having a deep skirt, and being cut low in
the neck and with short sleeves. The
skirt is trimmed with deep black lace,
and the low corsage has a puffing and
fall of lace. A scarf of *crêpe de chine*,
of any light color, as blue, pink, or yel-
low may be worn with this polonaise,
being fastened upon the right shoulder
crossing to the left side. This garment
is very dressy made of the pretty figured
grenadine and trimmed in the same
manner, or of organdie and finished with
ruffles of the same.

WALKING DRESS.

A very stylish visiting dress of blue
silk is made with the skirt a train, and
without trimming. The waist forms a
Louis XV vest in front, and has positi-
on laques at the back; a cascade of
black silk, tight-fitting, and elaborately
trimmed with wide Chantilly lace. Hat
of blue tulle, with white plumes and
blue bow, and blue strings tied under the
chin. Another stylish walking dress is
made of pale yellow mohair, the skirt
having a deep flounce bound with maroon.
The basque is trimmed with the same
color. With this is worn a black silk
casaque, richly trimmed with black gu-
ipure, and bias bands of satin.

PICURES.

Charming little mantles or fichus for
summer may be easily made by anybody
who possesses a wide flounce of Chantilly
lace or white point. The flowers may be
plaited, caught at the back with a bow
of ribbon, fastened gracefully at the
shoulders, then crossed in front and
carried to the back may be arranged so
as to form a little overskirt, or to fall on
sleeves, that is, in a spiral form. A
flounce of black lace thus arranged is
suitable either for the promenade or for
in-door toilet, while a white lace fichu of
this style is an elegant addition to a full
dress toilet.

A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.
A Young Man's Brains Crushed Out by a
Falling Book from a Shelf at the Rail-
road Cnt.

"In the Midst of Life We are in
Death."

We clip the following painful intelli-
gence of the death by accident, of Johnnie
Wright, son of Mr. Thales Wright, a
former citizen of this county, from the
Ocala (Mo.) Weekly Democrat, and offer
it to the bereaved relations and friends
of the family, our sincere sympathy. We
remember the deceased as a remarkably
intelligent and manly little fellow; al-
ways up with his classes in school, and a
proud defender of the "Lost Cause."

The tribute paid to his amiable mother,
(daughter of Mr. Marquis Helm, of this
county) by the *Democrat*, will be re-
garded by all who know her as eminently
just.

"It becomes our painful duty as jour-
nalists to record the particulars of a
shocking accident which occurred at this
place about 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon
last, by which Johnnie G. Wright—son
of Mr. Thales H. Wright, a highly re-
spectable citizen—a young man in the
bloom and flush of youth and vigor and
immaculate mind, was hurried from time
to eternity. The particulars of this sad
affair are about as follows:

"It appears that young Wright, in com-
pany with two or three other young
lads and Mr. Caldwell, the railroad con-
ductor, were at the branch just under
the hill and beyond the point at which
the railroad hands are blasting, engaged
in catching minnows for fishing purposes.

While thus employed, a blast was let off,
numberless pieces of the rock flying in
the direction of the party. As soon as
the noise of the explosion reached them,
Mr. Caldwell, who was standing in close
proximity to the deceased, saw a large
fragment of rock, weighing perhaps, forty
pounds, flying through the air to-
wards them. He immediately cautioned
the boys to "look out," and stepped aside
himself; but before young Wright could
escape, the fragment of rock fell on the
hill just above him, and rebounding,
struck him on the head just above the
left eye, and passing on, almost buried
itself in the soft cranium. As soon as
the boys saw the accident, they rushed
to the scene of the accident, when Dr. Do-
ler, after a careful examination, pro-
nounced his injuries necessarily fatal. He
fingers in an insensible condition until
about half-past 11 o'clock P. M., when
his spirit winged its flight to eternity.

"At the time of the accident the father
of the deceased was absent at Richey's
mill, but when it became known that
Johnny could not possibly survive his
injuries, a messenger was dispatched for
him, and he reached home just in time
to see him breathe his last.

"Young Wright was born near Stan-
ford, Kentucky, on the 14th day of De-
cember, 1854, and was consequently in
his eighteenth year. He was an honest,
industrious and upright young man,
eminently faithful and singularly ex-
emplary in all the relations of life, and un-
iversally esteemed and beloved by all who
knew him; and it will certainly be a
great source of consolation to the bereaved
family to know that the universal ex-
clamation of our people, white and black,
old and young, was, 'What a pity;
Johnny was such a good boy.' No feeble
words we could pen would pay what an
eloquent tribute to her who filled the
place of mother to these and these simple
and spontaneous expressions.

"His remains, attended by a large
concourse of citizens, who seem to have
turned out without regard to age, sex or
color, were consigned to their last rest-
ing-place on Saturday afternoon, the
pall-bearers being composed of young
men belonging to his Sunday-school class.
An eloquent and appropriate discourse
was delivered by the Rev. A. R. Nich-
ols, and amid the soft, sweet strains of a
beautiful dirge, and the sound of the
clouds of the valley rattling above him,
sorrowing hearts whispered to him a long
and last farewell. In life, Johnny was
ever faithful over a few things; he may
not have been in death he has been made
master over many."

"The idea of 'respectable employment'
is the rock upon which thousands split
and shipwreck themselves and all who de-
pend on them. All employments are re-
spectable that bring honest gains.

The laborer who is willing to turn his hand
to anything is as respectable as the clerk
or store-tender. Indeed, the man who is
ready to work whenever work offers,
whatever it may be, rather than lie idle
and beg, is far more respectable than the
one who turns up his nose at hard labor,
worries his friends with his complaints
because he has nothing to do, pockets
his benefactions without thankfulness,
and goes on from day to day a use-
less, lazy grumbler.

When the labor of the day are past
let good books and newspapers invite the
youngsters to the sitting-room.

Answers to Correspondents.
KNOWLEDGE—Wishes to know if it is
true that Darius was made King of Per-
sia in the manner spoken of in history?
We can only say that such an account is
given of it in history; and was as fol-
lows: He and six others conspired to
destroy Smerdis, the usurper, who was
the successor to Cambyses, and after the
work was accomplished, the seven men
agreed that he whose horse should neigh
first should ascend the Persian throne.
The horse of Darius neighed first, and he
was declared King.

J. L. R.—Asks if an agent can do
any set of business which the principal
can?—In other words, if a man can de-
legate to another power to do any act he
might do himself? As a general rule he
can. Whatever a man has the right and
power to do himself, can be, by letters,
or power of attorney, delegate to an-
other, unless there be some express pro-
visions of law, or regulations prohibiting it.

NATURE.—How long will a raspberry
bush live and bear, if well treated? The
cane which bears the crop of one year
always dies soon after bearing. The same
canes never bear two crops, but while
the fruit is forming and ripening on the
growth of the previous year, another set
of canes is grown for the next year's
crop, from the same roots. The stools
will live and bear good crops for many
years.

BRETTMAN—Asks if it is now too late
to plant the strawberry? It is too late
if you want fruit from them next year;
but they will live and bear a fine crop
the second season. Why did you put it
off so long? You don't deserve the re-
bukes, all covered with cream!

VINTNER.—No! We should not allow
more than two or three clusters of grapes
to grow upon vines only two years trans-
planted. The roots cannot support cane
and fruit too; except to the positive in-
jury of the vine. Don't be so greedy.
Establish your vines first, and then your
fruit will be abundant.

DOCTOR—Desires to know why his
professional brethren are called "Sons of
Eucalypus"? Eucalypus was said to
be, and called by the Ancients, the "God
of the discovery." He was considered by
the ancients as the discoverer of the
art of medicine.

Miller have the largest
stock of white goods at Sev-
ille's.

HISTORICAL.—You are wrong in your
estimates about one hundred years; for
Edward the first succeeded to the Eng-
lish throne about the year 1272; Ed-
ward the second about 1307, and Edward
the third in 1327.

PRINTING.—The art of printing was
discovered about the year 1440, and was
mostly perfected the 22 years immedi-
ately following. Since then, however,
the art has been greatly advanced, and
to-day it is almost perfect.

The Baby.

Who knows not the beautiful group of
babe and mother, sacred in nature, now
sacred also in the religious associations of
half the globe? Welcome to the parents
the pious struggle, strong in his weak-
ness, his little arms more irresistible than
the soldier's, his lips touched with per-
suation which Chatham and Pericles in
manhood had not. The small despot
acts so little that all nature and reason
are on his side. His ignorance is more
charming than all knowledge, and his
little sins more bewitching than any vir-
tue. All day, between his four or five
sleeps, he coos like a pigeon-house, spu-
ters and spurns, and puts on his face of
importance; and when he snats, the lit-
tle Pharisee fails not to sound his trump-
et before him. Out of blocks, thread-
spools, cards and checkers; he will build
his pyramid with the gravity of Palladio.
With an acoustic apparatus of whistle
and rattle he explores the laws of sound.
But chiefly, like his senior countrymen,
the young American studies new and
speedier modes of transportation. Mis-
trusting the cunning of his small legs,
he wishes to ride on the necks and shoul-
ders of all flesh. The small enchanter
nothing can withstand—no seniority of
age, no gravity of character; uncles,
aunts, cousins, grandmothers—all fall
in an easy prey; he conforms to nobody,
all conform to him; all caper and make
noodles, and babble and chirrup to him.
On the strongest shoulders he rides, and
pulls the hair of laureled leaders.—Em-
erson.

Gov. Leslie has appointed J. M. No-
bitt, Esq., of Bath, one of the commis-
sioners to revise the statutes, to fill the
vacancy occasioned by the resignation of
E. C. Plister. The commission is now
complete, and at work in the capital at
Frankfort, the revision being divided out
as follows: Judge Bullock and Mr. No-
bitt have been assigned to the Revised
Statutes, and the Code is in the hands of
Judge Buckner and Judge Bullitt—the
former taking the Criminal, and the lat-
ter the Civil Code. Judge Craddock, as
umpire, exercises an advisory and super-
visory relation to both sub-committees.

For Young Ladies.
As soon as young ladies go into gen-
eral society they are liable to receive at-
tentions that indicate a particular regard;
and long before they are really old
enough to form any such ties, they often
receive matrimonial overtures. It is
therefore highly necessary to know how
to treat them. The offer of a man's
heart and hand is the greatest compli-
ment he can pay you; and however un-
desirable to you those gifts may be, they
should be courteously and kindly declined,
and since a refusal is to most men, not
only a disappointment, but a mortifica-
tion, it should always be prevented if
possible. Men have various ways of
cherishing and declaring their attach-
ment; those who indicate the bias of their
feelings in many intelligible ways before
they make a direct offer can generally
be spared the pain of refusal. If you
do not mean to accept a gentleman who
is paying you very marked attentions
you should avoid receiving them when-
ever you can; you should not allow him
to escort you; you should show your dis-
pleasure when joked about him; and if
sounded by a mutual friend, let your
want of reciprocal feelings be very ap-
parent. When an offer is made in writing
you should reply to it as soon as possible,
and having in this case none of the em-
barrassment of a personal interview you
can make such a careful choice of words
as will best convey your meaning. If
the person is estimable, you should ex-
press your sense of his merit, and your
gratitude for his preference in strong
terms; and put your refusal of his hand
on the score of your not feeling for him
that peculiar preference necessary to the
union he seeks. This makes a refusal as
little painful as possible, and soothes the
feelings you are obliged to wound. The
gentleman's letter should be returned in
your reply, and your lips should be
closed upon the subject ever afterward.
It is his secret, and you have no right to
tell it to any one; but if your parents
are your confidential friends on all other
occasions he will not blame you for tell-
ing them. Your young female friends
should never be allowed to tease or ban-
ter you into the betrayal of this secret.
You cannot turn your ingenuity to any
other account than by using it to keep
their curiosity. Some girls are tempt-
ed to tell of an offer and refusal, in order
to account for a cessation of those atten-
tions on the part of the gentleman which
have before been so constant and marked.
This is no sufficient